

**TO THE FIELDS OF
UNLIMITED
BARGAINS.**
NO ROOM FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT.
—MY CHOICE STOCK OF NEW—
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
BE NOW OFFERED AT PRICES WHICH MAKE ME BEYOND QUESTION
THE LOWEST HOUSE IN TOWN,
QUALITY CONSIDERED.

Try me and I will surely please you. My stock is complete in all of its departments.

RESPECTFULLY

A. WOLFF.

MARION, KY.

5,000 PEOPLE WANTED?

YES. TO GO TO

P. H. WOOD'S
CRAYNEVILLE, KY.,

To see his immense stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and all kinds of Underwear.

GOOD BARGAIN FOR ALL

My goods are all bought at low prices and you shall have them as low as they can be bought anywhere in the country. Remember that \$2.00 spent with me

Secures You A Nice, Useful Present

Thanking you for past liberal patronage, I am
Truly Your Friend, P. H. WOODS.

MARION ROLLER MILLS,
MARION, KY.

ALBERT LAMB, Manager.
FLOUR, MEAL and BRAN

of all grades kept constantly on hand, and sold at rock bottom prices. Goods guaranteed to be just as represented.

Sells and Buys Wheat and Corn.

Will treat you right. Your patronage solicited.

MRS. F. W. LOVING,
Milliner and Dressmaker,
MARION, KY.

Has just received the largest, finest and complete stock of

Hats and Trimmings

OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

Plushes, Velvets, and Silks for dresses and hats. My business is to supply the wants of the ladies in this millinery line, and I have every article you need, and taste, quality of goods and prices were all considered in my purchases.

DRESS MAKING

And fitting a specialty. The ladies are cordially invited to call and see my goods. I have what you want and will sell it to you very cheap. Don't buy elsewhere until you call.

MRS. F. W. LOVING,

New brick, 1 door West of Walker & Olive's.

L. S. LEFFLE,

H. F. RAY

L. S. LEFFLE & CO

MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS for the

Best Threshers and Engines on Earth, the RUSSEL

Now is the time for clubs to organize and buy their threshing rigs for this season. We will pay special attention to

CASH ORDERS.

Call when in town and get catalogues and other valuable information. In pumps we can suit you both in style and price. Office with Crider & Crider.

THE FARMING WORLD.

CULVERTS.

Their Importance on the Farm—How They Should Be Built.

Every farmer in the country knows how to build a culvert. It would be a disgrace to a farmer's boy ten years old if he could not tell just how one ought to be made, even though he lacked strength to put in the work. There is the stone culvert—that is best of all when the stone can be had. Then the log culvert, with poles or planks on top. There is the culvert of heavy planks, strong and supposed to be durable. The farmers of the Eastern States have been building culverts for at least one hundred years. They ought to know what they are built for, as well as how to build them. But they don't. Practice speaks louder than words. While they say that a culvert is a very simple affair, they will not build one that is just as the man who has the hoe or shovel dressed it. Is it proof wanted? Every heavy rainstorm washes out innumerable culverts—perhaps the very same that were washed out in the same way ten or three years ago. And they will be washed out again in a little while. And why? Because when they are built on ends of poles or taken with the top ends, while the bed on which the culvert is to flow is left just as the man who has the hoe or shovel dressed it. It is dry weather. Nobody thinks of worth while to prepare a way for the water which will come in the spring or fall. When a heavy rain comes, it fills the ditch, a little stream struggles along the broad, flat bottom of the culvert. It is spread out in a wide sheet. The leaves it has brought along with it are piled up here and there, and

by insect life to be effective. Five pounds each of potash and lard dissolved in five gallons of boiling water; one peck of good stone lime, placed in five gallons of boiling water; while hot mix with the potash and lard. The above mixture can be kept in an old tub or barrel for any length of time. To use, add to each gallon two gallons of boiling water and while hot apply to trunk and large limbs with an old broom. If this mixture is applied to trees while young and used year after year, the bark of the tree will be kept as smooth as glass and all bark lice and borers killed.

FIG. 1. **FIG. 2.**

What a South Carolina Wants. Representative Miller, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a monument in some city, to be selected by a committee appointed for that purpose, "to commemorate the valor and patriotism of the negro soldiers who fought in the Union army during the late war."

A Florida Tragedy.

Maple Joseph, nineteen years old, daughter of a well-known merchant of St. Augustine, Fla., was shot and killed by Alexander Campbell, whom she had refused to marry. He shot her while she was on her knees begging for her life. The murderer was saved with difficulty from being lynched.

The Louisville Fugitive Trouble.

Zeb Ward, the prominent Arkansas quarry owner, and Scott Newman, a Louisville (Ky.) granite contractor, have been indicted by the grand jury at Louisville for swindling the city out of thousands of dollars by alleged false weights in the granite with which the city is paved.

Four Mississippi Towns.

The following is the population of four Mississippi towns:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1880.	1890.	Per Cent.
Abernethy	1,410	2,330	66.7
Amite	1,410	2,330	66.7
Yazoo City	1,410	2,330	66.7
Yazoo City	1,410	2,330	66.7

Tobacco Sales at Danville.

The sales of leaf tobacco at Danville, Va., in September were 99,313 pounds, which is 63,448 pounds less than for September last year. The sales for the tobacco year ending September 30 were 3,925,970 pounds, being 3,878,600 pounds less than for the previous year.

Shot Three Times.

Lovett Ellis, a younger brother of Tom Ellis, editor of the Birmingham (Ala.) Herald, was killed about a week ago by Detective Sullivan, shot three times at North Birmingham. Kingsmore's injuries are not necessarily fatal.

Would Not Buy Water-Works.

Tax-payers of San Antonio, Tex., the other day voted upon the proposition to buy the water-works now owned by private parties and pay therefor \$2,000,000. The vote was five yeas and two nays. The proposition was beaten two to one.

Montgomery Internal Revenue Office.

The reduction of the internal revenue by the Tariff law will reduce the receipts of the office in Montgomery, Ala., to such an extent that it will probably be abolished and the district attached to that of Georgia.

Held Many Fines of Trust.

By Governor Philip Francis Thomas of Maryland, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, and who held almost every office in the gift of the people of Maryland, is dead, aged eighty years.

A Picked Battle.

As two deputy sheriffs were conveying a prisoner to Trussville, Ala., they were fired upon in a dense wood by a party of desperadoes. A battle was fought, in which two negroes were wounded.

A Nice Donation.

Colonel J. W. Dickinson, of Arkansas, has given the Milton Hotel, valued at \$5,000, at Milton, Tenn., to the M. E. church of that place, to erect a new edifice on it, at a cost of over \$6,000.

Died From Poison.

Beverly Houston, a young man of Owensboro, Ky., died from poison. The case was presumably one of suicide, though the coroner's jury returned a verdict admitting a suspicion of murder.

An Accident to Daniel A. Barry.

General Jubal A. Barry narrowly escaped death under a falling wall at Schenck, Va. A large timber kept the debris from his body, and he was rescued with only slight injuries.

An Ex-Governor Married.

Ex-Governor John E. Massey, of Virginia, was married the other day to Miss Mattie McCready, of Turnbull, Ala. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's mother at Turnbull.

Witnessed by Thousands.

The Satellites of Mercury annual parade at Louisville, Ky., was a success. It was witnessed by 50,000 people, many going from adjacent cities and towns.

Was It Quarantined?

It is claimed that Charles William Quarantell, the famous guerrilla, died only the other day in Alabama.

Strangled While Drinking Water.

Mrs. W. J. Oliver, of Shelburne, Ga., while taking a drink of water, became strangled and fell back dead.

A Fine Structure.

A syndicate has been formed at Dallas, Tex., to erect an opera-house and natatorium at cost of \$100,000.

Southern Enterprise.

The report of the last nine months shows the organization in the South of upwards of 8,000 new enterprises, including almost every line of industry from the small saw-mill to great steel and iron works, and the last quarter of the year fair to be the most active ever seen in the South.

Attempted Suicide with an Axe.

Captain W. D. Haynes, president of the Bristol, Elizabethton & North Carolina Railroad Company, attempted suicide in Bristol, Tenn. He used an axe and inflicted several wounds, but will probably recover.

Mark Lee Wash.

The following wash for bark lice and eggs on apple and pear trees is said

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A DAIRY VAULT.

It Is Clean, Cool and Cheap—It Is Also Easily Constructed.

In summer is the time of year when the household and dairy-maid will find most in vain, to keep milk, cream and butter, at the right temperature—fresh, sweet and palatable. Not every one can have a cellar, and as a rule a cellar is not a proper place in which to keep dairy products, for they are all great absorbers of whatever impurities there may be in the surrounding atmosphere. By taking in these impurities, organic and inorganic, which are conveyed into the system of those using them. There are several methods by which milk and butter can be kept in excellent condition, and separate from any thing else. The way here illustrated is the one recommended by the writer superior to all other arrangements yet devised for extensive

Bank Suspension.
The bank of Madison, at Jackson, Tenn., has failed. It was a State bank with a capital of \$50,000. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets, \$225,000.

A Tobacco Dealer Assigns.

Captain James Davis, a well-known farmer and tobacco dealer of Marion County, Ky., has assigned. Assets, \$100,000, which will cover liabilities, it is said.

THE FARMING WORLD.

A GOOD TRAP.

It Is Easily Made and Can Be Used for Catching Many Kinds of "Vermin."

Take inch lumber, bottom board, 3 by 28 inches; end, 5 by 24 inches; side, 5 by 28 inches. Roller at top, 24 by 28 inches; pin, 3/4 by 4 inches, 1/2 inches long in center, and placed 4 inches from end of roller. X, half-inch block to put flyer under to set trap. X, treadle or pan, to spring trap, made of shingles 4 inches wide, 1/2 to shoulder, 4 to tongue 2 inches long, to reach through front side, to catch flyer to set it.

Cut a hole in the center of the front board down to the bottom, 1 inch wide and 1 1/2 inches high. Put the pan in place, then bore a half-inch hole through

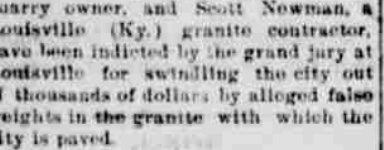


FIG. 1.—THE TRAP SET.

the back board where the holes come in the pan. Drive a little nail over each hole, then tie a stout string in each hole of the pan, pass it through the half-inch holes and tie to the nails just inside enough to keep the pan pressed down when the drop strikes it. Then take a piece of scantling that fits loose inside the trap, or make a box 1/4 inch square, 27 inches long, for drop. Fill it with sand, drive a staple 4 inches from each end in the top, and put it in the trap. Tie a twine in the staples and to the short pins like first cut, then tie a twine to the long pins and to a flyer just long enough to raise the drop 4 inches when set. The roller just goes between the ends at the top, turns on

FIG. 2.—TRAP SPRING.

wire nails drawn through the ends. Make a hole through the ends at it to let the rats run through.

Take old dry boards, rats are afraid of white lumber. This trap will catch squirrels, mice or rats, and will not catch chickens. It will catch wild or without bait. I caught over 100 rats in three months. Others that have made traps like mine catch lots of rats, sometimes three or four at a time. If set where you hear it, a slight bell tied to the long pin will make the boys run when they hear it, and they get something every time.—Ohio Farmer.

DAIRY DOTS.

The following items are from the National Stockman. Our illustration, drawn after a sketch sent us by A. Mossey, Jackson County, Wis., shows a very effective and simple device for the purpose. A sound, half-inch rope is secured at one end to the base of the horns, and the other end of the rope is run over a pulley at the top of the stall, and is then drawn into a loop at the proper place. The next operation is to get the hind foot into a large loop of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 3.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 4.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 5.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 6.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 7.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 8.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 9.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 10.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 11.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 12.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A DAIRY VAULT.

It Is Clean, Cool and Cheap—It Is Also Easily Constructed.

In summer is the time of year when the household and dairy-maid will find most in vain, to keep milk, cream and butter, at the right temperature—fresh, sweet and palatable. Not every one can have a cellar, and as a rule a cellar is not a proper place in which to keep dairy products, for they are all great absorbers of whatever impurities there may be in the surrounding atmosphere. By taking in these impurities, organic and inorganic, which are conveyed into the system of those using them. There are several methods by which milk and butter can be kept in excellent condition, and separate from any thing else. The way here illustrated is the one recommended by the writer superior to all other arrangements yet devised for extensive

Bank Suspension.
The bank of Madison, at Jackson, Tenn., has failed. It was a State bank with a capital of \$50,000. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets, \$225,000.

A Tobacco Dealer Assigns.

Captain James Davis, a well-known farmer and tobacco dealer of Marion County, Ky., has assigned. Assets, \$100,000, which will cover liabilities, it is said.

THE FARMING WORLD.

A GOOD TRAP.

It Is Easily Made and Can Be Used for Catching Many Kinds of "Vermin."

Take inch lumber, bottom board, 3 by 28 inches; end, 5 by 24 inches; side, 5 by 28 inches. Roller at top, 24 by 28 inches; pin, 3/4 by 4 inches, 1/2 inches long in center, and placed 4 inches from end of roller. X, half-inch block to put flyer under to set trap. X, treadle or pan, to spring trap, made of shingles 4 inches wide, 1/2 to shoulder, 4 to tongue 2 inches long, to reach through front side, to catch flyer to set it.

Cut a hole in the center of the front board down to the bottom, 1 inch wide and 1 1/2 inches high. Put the pan in place, then bore a half-inch hole through



FIG. 1.—THE TRAP SET.

the back board where the holes come in the pan. Drive a little nail over each hole, then tie a stout string in each hole of the pan, pass it through the half-inch holes and tie to the nails just inside enough to keep the pan pressed down when the drop strikes it. Then take a piece of scantling that fits loose inside the trap, or make a box 1/4 inch square, 27 inches long, for drop. Fill it with sand, drive a staple 4 inches from each end in the top, and put it in the trap. Tie a twine in the staples and to the short pins like first cut, then tie a twine to the long pins and to a flyer just long enough to raise the drop 4 inches when set. The roller just goes between the ends at the top, turns on

FIG. 2.—TRAP SPRING.

wire nails drawn through the ends. Make a hole through the ends at it to let the rats run through.

Take old dry boards, rats are afraid of white lumber. This trap will catch squirrels, mice or rats, and will not catch chickens. It will catch wild or without bait. I caught over 100 rats in three months. Others that have made traps like mine catch lots of rats, sometimes three or four at a time. If set where you hear it, a slight bell tied to the long pin will make the boys run when they hear it, and they get something every time.—Ohio Farmer.

DAIRY DOTS.

The following items are from the National Stockman. Our illustration, drawn after a sketch sent us by A. Mossey, Jackson County, Wis., shows a very effective and simple device for the purpose. A sound, half-inch rope is secured at one end to the base of the horns, and the other end of the rope is run over a pulley at the top of the stall, and is then drawn into a loop at the proper place. The next operation is to get the hind foot into a large loop of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 3.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 4.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 5.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 6.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 7.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 8.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 9.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 10.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 11.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

FIG. 12.—TRAP SPRING.

loose end of the rope, which is then drawn tight between the foot and the lower jaw. The operator now stands close to the rear hip with the loose end of the rope firmly grasped in his right hand. Seizing with the left hand the other part of the rope he gently but firmly pulls the head toward him, at the same time taking up the

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A DAIRY VAULT.

It Is Clean, Cool and Cheap—It Is Also Easily Constructed.

In summer is the time of year when the household and dairy-maid will find most in vain, to keep milk, cream and butter, at the right temperature—fresh, sweet and palatable. Not every one can have a cellar, and as a rule a cellar is not a proper place in which to keep dairy products, for they are all great absorbers of whatever impurities there may be in the surrounding atmosphere. By taking in these impurities, organic and inorganic, which are conveyed into the system of those using them. There are several methods by which milk and butter can be kept in excellent condition, and separate from any thing else. The way here illustrated is the one recommended by the writer superior to all other arrangements yet devised for extensive

Bank Suspension.
The bank of Madison, at Jackson, Tenn., has failed. It was a State bank with a capital of \$50,000. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets, \$225,000.

A Tobacco Dealer Assigns.

Captain James Davis, a